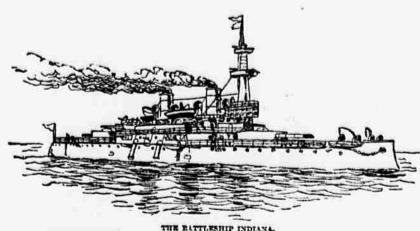
LAUNCH OF THE INDIANA.

FIRST OF THE COUNTRY'S REAL BATTLESHIP'S IN THE WATER.

The Occasion Honored by the Presence of the President—The Vessel Undianaed by the Daughter of Attorney-General Miller, and the battle ship Indiana at noon to-day at Cramps' shipyard the three essentials necessary on such an eccasion were met successfully. The launch was on time, was of smart speed, and, most important of all, was accomplished without straining the vessel. In addition to this the occasion had the distinction of being the inunch of the first real battle ship of the new navy of the United States. It was also the first launch of the new navy distinction of the presence of the President stoud in the centre of the platform surrounded by the presence of the President stoud in the centre of the platform surrounded by the presence of the President stoud in the centre of the platform surrounded by the chattering and vivacious surrounded by the chattering and vivacious for on this side of the Atlantic. Moreover, be-



ing the product exclusively of this Administration, there was a poculiar appropriateness in getting her off the ways before March 4, and the occasion, despite the severe hall and sleet storm that swept around and under and above the vessel in gusts and swoops, was a sort of social function of the outgoing order of things.

Not since the launch of the New York has there been so large a crowd. The time set for the christening was at 12:30 o'clock, and the crowd began to besiege the gates of the yard two hours before. A force of 200 policemen arrived, some of the invited guests had been passed in, and then the word was given to open the gates. It was like the break of a big The first dozen persons that came through were on a helter-skelter run and hun

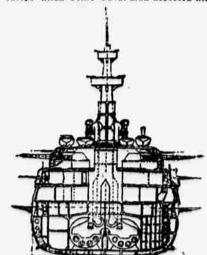


dreds followed on a trot. Once inside, they spread themselves over the yard wherever shelter and fairly good vision might be obtained. They climbed by the hundreds to the ops of the Massachusetts and Minneapolis. between which the Indianalay, bedecked with the very moment of the launch the crowd kept pouring in, and when the plunge was taken there were probably 15,000 persons in attend-

The average spectator saw very little that was different from the usual launch. There were the same flags and decorations, the same launching platform, the same rostrum on the platform directly under the chin of the vessel, apparently the same naval officers, and a christening party, made up of different indiduals. It is true, but full of the usual vivacity and eager to hear the words of the customery phrase. "I christen thee," &c.

But beneath the vessel, out of sight even of the invited guests, was a new departure in launches. Flanking the keel blocks on each side was a row of incan lescent electric lights. brightly burning and encased in wire shields. These were to permit the fifty stalwart workmen to use their sledges to the best advantage when it was time to knock the keel blocks Gutaide of the little channels in which the electric lights were strung were the ways which had been built up against the ship and on which the vessei was soon to rest. On the outside of the ways and far down under the flanks of the vessel were 350 brawny workmen, divided into squads of four. Each squad had four big wedges to drive and their battering ram was of stout maple. It rested on a railing, and two men seized it by a rope attachment at the forward end and steered it against the wedges, and two men at the other end threw their weight against it when the heave-ho was

Although the launch meant much to the Adto the Cramps specially, it meant most, probaply, to one young man who moved among the invited guests without attracting attention. except when some naval man accosted him



CROSS SECTION OF THE INDIANA.

and tried to make a hero of him in spite of his forts to get away. That man was Constructor Lewis Nixon, scarce 30 years old, the nan who designed the ship as a Lieutenant In the navy, after a career of study and accom-plishment here and abroad that made him the most marked young man in the service, and who, having resigned from the navy, had superintended the building of the ship, and upon whom depended the success or failure of the launch. It was a crisis in his life, but he had figured out every strain, every pressure on the vessel at every foot during her swift trip down the ways, had seen the 12.000 pounds of tallow smeared over the planks proparly, had evolved a system of signals by the aid of the foremen of the men, so that he was sure there was no cause for anxiety or needless worry. Nevertheless he would not conceal his concern as to the result.

At twenty minutes to 12 o'clock there came the first "wedging up." It lasted ten minutes and when the men quit for a rest they were panting and steaming. In ten minutes more another ettack was made. This lasted five minutes, and then there came a commotion at the rard's gate. The Presidential pressure on the vessel at every foot during

responsibility, and the face of the other was serious with the prospect of important and grave duties.

A further wedging up followed and then came the familiar zip of the crosscut saw. To the general surprise, she did not break away, and the old sawyers, William Mysrs, George Simons, Jos Smith. Mort Coilar. Con Faunce. Henry Reel. Tom Hume, and Henry Leeper, who have been cutting away ships at launches at Cramps' for mearly twenty-live years, sawed the planks through and didn't seem to understand why she didn't move. The trouble was that the wet weather had stiffened the keel blocks, and some of them had to be cut away with steel wedges. The vessel wedged 4.200 tons as she stood, and was worth \$1.800.000 in her unfinished condition. Any hitch meants serious matter, and a delay of a minute seemed like one five times as long. The pitch of the vessel was seven-eighths of an inch to the foot, or a sixteenth of an loch sharper than that of the Pirate last summer. When the City of Paris was launched the pitch was only half an inch to the loot, so that it was expected that the Indiana would move fast, in a few minutes there came a tremo. Miss Miller, who had been compressing hor lips and half straining her eyes looking for the itest motion of the ship, with one hand holding the wine bottle against the chin of the vessel and the other akimbo on her hip, leaned forward, swung her right arm out at full length, and then dealt such a blow as a powerful young woman athlete might give. Then she sighed, stepped back, and with a there-I've-done-it look, watched the vessel move. The wine splashed over her, and just as a jet spurted on the overcoat of the Hon. John Wanamakor heneath his chin, she remembered that she had to repeat a formula. Before the vessel had glidded a foot she screamed out, and the words seemed to tumble over each other: "I christen thee Indiana."

Then Miss Miller's round, animated, and pretty face broke into a smile and she clapped

repeat a formula. Before the vossel had glided a foot she screamed out, and the words seemed to tumble over each other: "I christen thes Indiana."

Then Miss Miller's round, animated, and pretty face broke into a smile and she clapped her hands. The usual great shout followed, but the man who did what no one else did was Benjamin Harrison. He raised his tall hat high from his head, and as the great hulk swelled away, its upper part painted white and bellying in the perspective like a great spinnaker in a yacht race, and touched the water, he waved his hat again and again. The Delaware buyed up the ship, and just before she dropped her bow into the water an extra pressure of 700 tons bore on her forefoot, but nothing gave way. The Indiana made a bow worthy of her name and, stern foremost, went crushing through the cakes of ice that were whirling up the river in the tide, splitting, ducking, and creaking them to bits, and leaving a channel of clear water that marked her pathway like a wake. She went into the water in little less than twenty-five seconds, as Mr. Nixon had calculated she would, and made the best time made by any of the eight war vessels of the new navy faunched thus far by the Crampa with the exception of the Newark.

After the launch the christening party wont to the office of the company, where a lunch was served to them and to the invited guests, and where there were no set speeches. In less than two hours the Presidential party was on its way home. In connection with the President's was remembered that Mrs. Harrison had been present at two inunches at Cramps, those of the Thiladelphia and the New York, but in each case it was impossible for the Presidential sath was about \$5,000. Her engines are linished, and some of the smaller places of machinery have been put aboard of her. About 250 tons of her side armor, 14 inches thick, have been put aboard of her. About 250 tons of her side armor, 14 inches thick, have been put aboard of her. About 250 tons of her side armor, 14 inches thick, have been

GORDON M'KAY'S BENEFACTIONS. Priends Enviened by the Success of His ewing Machine Patents.

Gordon McKay, who is reported to have given \$2,000,000 to Harvari College, was rendered conspicuous within the past year or two through his wife's projuring a divorce from him. The decree was granted in a Rhode Island court on the atrength of a deposition taken in Europe of an Italian who was connected with the McKays in some way when they were abroad. Mr. McKay submitted to the decree rather than attack his wife. His friends think that he was too magnanimous. Mr. McKay came before the public more re-

cently in connection with a lawsuit over the commission due on the sale of a \$5,000 violin. Mr. McKay was the purchaser of the violin. and lent it to Miss von Stosch, the violinist. He plays the violin with a skill not often found in an amatour.

Mr. McKay formerly lived in Cambridge, in an old colonial mansion within a hundred yards of the grounds of Harvard College. Because of incompatibility of temperament his first wife did not live with him, and his household was presided over by the widow of John P. liobinson. Sarah Jewett, the actress, whose career has been clouded by mental malady, was among the Cambridge girls entertained at the McKay mansion.

The sewing machine patent from which Mr. McKay derived his great wealth made some of his friends fairly rich, owing to his sharing some of the stock of the controlling company with them. He took their notes in payment, and the first dividend enabled them to pay the notes with a big margin to spare. This stock sharing and the lending of the \$5,000 violin are, his friends say, but minor instances of his benefactions. He plays the violin with a skill not often found

An American Missionary in Prison in Brazil. BALTIMORE. Feb. 28.-The Rev. W. T. D. Clem, at the meeting of the Methodist Annual Conference, which will begin to-morrow at Hagerstown, will ask for the appointment of a committee to visit President Cleveland. Carcommittee to visit Freshent Carelland. Car-dinal Gibbons, and Archbishop Satolli and urge them to use their influence in behalf of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, a Methodist missionary, now imprisoned in Brazil. His arrest and im-prisonment were caused, it is said, by state-ments made in his sermons concerning a patron saint which were offensive to the au-thorities.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 28.-It was learned to-day that Charles Willoughby, aged 74, who lived with his aged wife on Evylin street, died on last Wednesday, and that the body had re-mained in the house since, owing to the fee-bleness of the widow, who was unable to no-tify the authorities. The husband was para-

THIS NATION'S DESTINY

SENATOR HIGGINS'S DETROIT SPEECH

Expansion is the Policy of Democracy, Re-publicanism, and Common Sense—The Uni-fication of the Continent North of Mexico -A Stirring Appeal for Continental Union. If a Democratic President-elect can borrow surely the Republican party can afford to acfirst affirmatively enunciated by a Democratic

When it was proposed that we should agree should never build an isthmus canai alone. Stephen A. Douglas said you should place no limit by mere agreement as to what the United States shall say or do as to this continent. It is her manifest destiny to own or control it all. What was then but a prophecy has already, to a large measure, become fulfil-

But one doubt ever imperilled it, and that was the possible success of the slaveholders' rebellion. When slavery was extirpated and the union of these States established beyond doubt for all time, then the great law of our being resumed its sway, to govern our growth and development until we shall have fully worked out the problem of our manifest des-

The early European settlements of the present territory of the United States were made in distinct colonies widely separated in distance, and to a considerable extent by different nationalities.

The English colony of Virginia was separated from the English colonies of New England by the Dutch possessions in New York, New Jersey, and on the Delaware. The French con trolled not only Canada, but the Mississippi Valley from New Orleans to St. Louis and Fort Duquesne. Spain held the Floridas. Under the inevitable law controlling our development all these possessions became united

First the Dutch rule was expelled. Then Napoleon, with the insight of true genius, an-Louisiana, the control of the Mississippi, and all the unbounded country from its west bank to the Pacific and to the undefined British up Florida and Texas, and the northern prov with true wisdom and fidelity to her own in terests and in friendship to us, sold us Alaska. Now of her own motion comes Hawaii, the gem of the Pacific Ocean, seeking to bind her fortunes to that continent to which by her in dissoluble interests she properly belongs. Each and all of these historic events are but successive stages in the great drama leading

up to the unification of the continent north of Mexico under one common Government. Each came in the fulness of time. Each came under circumstances different from the others and peculiar to itself, but all under the common impulse of the general law, which points out with ever recurring and increasing distinctness that the highest and ultimate in terest of all demands the union of the continent under one Government.

That the interests of Cuba will compel her to oboy this law I do not doubt, and the only limit upon the accession of the remaining West India Islands will arise from the objectionable character of the population of some of them.

The earlier stages of this national growth were worked out through force and war.

The overthrow of French rule in America marked the culmination of England's greatness and glory in arms on sea and land under the inspiration and genius of Lord Chatham. The American Union was welded in the war of independence. Napoleon was led to cede us Louisiana by the urgency of impending war with England. The admission of Texas led to war with Mexico; that in turn resulted in the further large accessions of Mexican territory. Florida and Alaska were acquired by purchase from Spain and Russia, who recognized that the interests of these, their possessions, were identical with those of the United States. I believe the unification of the continent north of the present boundaries of Mexico will be made complete, including all the islands from their preximity appurtenant to our continent, but I do not expect it to come by an act of war; Hawaii is coming to us we are attempting no conquest of her. Hawaii is coming to us because it is her interest to come. She blooms with prosperity when she shares in the great American market. She withers and shrivels when she is divorced from it.

And this brings me to the great and overfrom it.
And this brings me to the great and over-shadowing consideration involved in this sub-

ject.
What will be the future of Canada in relation to the United States? I approach this question with a full sense of its delicacy when discussed by any one holding official relation with the Government of the United States. I discussed by any one holding official relation with the Government of the United States. I yield to no one in appreciation of the patrictic sentiment which binds men with hooks stronger than of steel to the Government to which they owe allegiance. Nothing but great exigencies or causes of overwhelming force can lead a people to break with their historic past and sever such ties of feeling and interest. And yet I venture the belief that the time is not far distant when Canada will do this thing, and unite her neople, her territory, her fortunes, and her destiny with the great republic on her south.

She will do it because it is her interest to do it. All her interests require it. She cannot afford to be divorced from the American market.

The eminent Englishman who is now lending his name and indusence to the true solution of this, the most important of all American problems. Frof. Goldwin Smith, has well said that the Constitution of the United States was the largest measure of free trade ever enected.

problems. Frof. Goldwin Smith, has well said that the Constitution of the United States was the largest measure of free traile ever enacted. By it 05,000,000 people, the most active, intelligent, neute, industrious, and prosperous on the globe, exchange the products of an empire stretching over many degrees of latitude and more degrees of longitude without let or hindrance, obstructed and frosted by the barriers of no Custom Houses or hostile tariffs.

The commerce on the northern border alone, passing in magestic flow by the doors of your own boautiful city, surpasses in magnitude all that is carried by the Suez Caual to Europe from the fabled Orient.

The American market is the object of the wonder, the envy, and the covetous attack of every other country in the world. With it as a weapon, under the direction of that great leader whom a serrowing peoule has just laid away, we have broken down the tariffs erected by Germany and France against our farm products, we have enlarged our trade with South America, and have laid the West Indies at our feet.

To Canada it is an especial necessity. Her

by Caraca, and have laid the west Index and the products, we have and have laid the west Index and the contral Northwest and British Columbia, are not only practically on a common line of latitude, and all grow products which they do not another, but each sconarated from the west lates and intercourse.

Their natural trade is with the United States and intercourse.

Their natural trade is with the United States are the than with each other, and it is the papers of the hand, the ties for with the fingers of the hand, the ties is with the pain rather than with each other, and it so happens in this most and the Littled States. The hands the Littled States is the pain of the hands the Littled States are shelf from the burden of human sensibilities and the Littled States is the pain of the hands the Littled States is the pain of the hands the Littled States is the pain of the hands at the Littled States is the pain of the hands in the Littled States is the pain of the hands are the Littled States. The hands are the safely well in the safely state in the paint of the great republic her population instead of the great republic her population individually and the great with the paint of the great republic her population flows over to us, while the immigrants whom they so laboriously gather make Canada tut away station and will canada here in form that they can get access to the pressed and Canada tural products of the prospective in the propose of the prospective in the prospective in the propose of the prospective in the propose of the prospective in the prospective in the prospective in the propose of the prospective in the propose of the prospective in the prospective in the prospective in the prospective i market. If they do not starve at least they do not grow.

Had the union between the two countries achieved in 1763 by the genius of Lord Chatham never been severed, had the genius of Frankin not been thwarted in 1763 in his endeavors to restore that union, and, instead of remaining a colony of Great Britain, had Canada been from that date an integral part of the great republic her population instead of the great republic her population instead of alumbering untouched in the bowels of the earth would have been developed or developing, and a happy and contented people would have been sharing to the full in that great wealth and prosperity.

To-day they do not grow. Trade and manufactures are stagnant. Agriculture is depressed, and Canada has becomes mere preside and ground for the United States.

The natural increase of their population flows over to us, while the immigrants whom they so laboriously gather make Canada tuta way station and ultimately settle on this side connection, that they can get access to the American market for the natural products of Canada, is not likely to be realized.

The hope of those in favor of the English connection, that they can get access to the American market for the natural products of Canada, is not likely to be realized.

To-day the Menerican prosperity is at the mercy of the very condition and crisis we seek to decade the border.

The hope of those in favor of the English connection, that they can get access to the American market for the natural products of Canada, is not likely to be realized.

To-day the American prosperity is at the mercy of the very condition and crisis we seek to decade to the bord that they took not hought of the grading the Merchanda They took not hought of the grading the Merchanda They took not hought of the grading the Merchanda They to work the manufacturer we are content if you protect the farmer also.

Against whom the American farmer, who said if you protect the farmer also.

The natural increase of their population from the weight of the prop

United States Senate, and any reciprocal arrangement resting upon a tarif statute is listed to be wiped out by a popular wave atany time in two years.

The only permanent and enduring basis of Canadian prosperity is in political union with the United States.

Continental union alone can afford a settlement of all the various vexed questions and subjects matter of dispute that now exist between the two countries.

With that what is known as the fisheries question would disappear. Canadian inhermen would freely sell their catch in the American market, and the hardy sailors of Marplehead and Gloucester would freely fish on the Canadian shore. The Behring Nes and seal question would disappear, and the seals be not destroyed by poachers but to preserved as an interesting and valuable industry. Option and Chinamen would not be smuggling along 4,000 miles of border would coase, for the border itself would disappear.

All smuggling along 4,000 miles of border would coase, for the border itself would disappear.

pear.

canadians would no longer be excluded from the valuable constwise trade of the United states, whether on the sea or on the lakes, for they would cease to be Canadians, and all would be Americans, while the traffic by rail through Canada between American points would cease to be offensive and inimical to American interests, because all interests would be one.

Americal interests, because in the cone.

So far I have been speaking of Canadian interests alone in continental union, and of trade and material interests merely. Important enough, surely, for they mean for all Canadians except the few the difference between affluence and poverty; between a scale of living in comfort or in comparative want; between the wide and generous opportunity in life for son and daughter and the harsh closing of all avenues for education or employment.

ing of all avenues for education or employment.

But what interast, you ask, has the United States in union with Canada besides its being the assurance of peace?

Nothing whatever, I answer, that smacks of the apirit of conquest, but everything that involves the welfars of the race uron this continent. What shall become of the increase of our population, augmented by an ever-increasing swarm of European immigration? We to day are practically at the end of our available land for homesteading. Fifty thousand settlers camp around the Cherokee Outlet through this inclement winter, and in resolutions denounce Congress for not with more promptness supplying them with homes.

The arid plains, the locky Mountain wastes, will not avail them, and the forest region of the Pacific slope yields only to the slow wielding of the axe.

The great plains of the Canadian Northwest, her mineral regions, and British Columbia will furnish homes for these millions, and I see no other solution of this practical problem, theil these regions, new uninhabited, be filled under her Maiesty's or the American flag?

I now come to a consideration of even wider moment, of more vital and lasting character, which affects the interests of Canada and the United States alike, and of every human heing in both countries, now living or to be born, until the only true solution of this problem is reached.

reached.

I refer to the question of peace and war. So long as the two countries are separate we are liable, from domestic questions, to be involved in war. So long as Canada remains a dependency of Great Britain we are liable to be involved in the exigencies of a European war. Canada is for Great Britain to defend. She can contribute nothing to the defence of Great Britain. But, so long as by retaining her hold upon Canada she remains a military power on this continent, so long is Great Britain a continuing threat against our peace. Because of this wearethrown into practical alliance with England's foes.

By reason of her antagonisms with Russia at Constantinople and in India, and with France in Egypt, England is to-day a silent partner with the Dreibund made up of Germany, Austria, and Haly. By reason of England's retention of Canada are we bound in a common interest with Russia and France as against England and the Dreibund.

No one can tell when the war between these opposing forces, so long impending, will break out in Europe. Each year seems to bring it nearer. But when it comes we cannot keep out of it if England continues to hold on to Canada.

It was because of antagonistic interests

Canada.

It was because of antagonistic interests about Canada that we became involved in the war of 1812, and like causes will produce like results again.

But with the departure of British rule from the continent will come the union again of the two branches into which the English race unfortunately has been divided. No longer with any antagonistic interests to separate them, England and America, standing together, will become the controlling power in the evolution of mankind under the benign influence of a common heritage of English liberty and English law.

While Canada remains with the stunted growth of 0,000,000 we can afford to regard her proximity with comparative equanimity. To take possession of her in overwhelming force in case of war would be a task of comparative ease, though the yawning fortresses of Halifax, Bermuda, and Esquimault would meanwhile subject our seaboard cities to ransoom or devastation and our ports and commerce to blockade, so long as we remain lacking in an indequate havy and seacoast defences, and betroit would again become a strategic point around which the tide of battle would rage.

But nother the American nor the Canadian people can contemplate with equanimity Canada filled with twenty or thirty or fifty millions of people under a fing alien and possibly hostile to the United States.

When that day comes it will bring with it a profound change in our condition, both as to our general polity and our common life. Standing armies will arise on both sides in place of the present small peace establishments, and we will be armed to the teeth. Great fortresses will be built along the border, while Detroit, Chicago, and all the lake cities from Buffaio to Duluth will become frontier cities in fact, requiring to be fortified and subject to all the vicinstitudes of war.

Detroit, Chicago, and all the lake cities from Buffalo to Duluth, will become frontier cities in fact, requiring to be fortified and subject to all the vicissitudes of war.

When that day comes we will have inaugurated upon this continent the condition in which business of power. To-day we see Europe staggering under was tarmies and military and naval cetablishments exceeding any in the previous history of mankind.

You say war is improbable and chimerical—that it will not arise. But just remember that the very existence of such forces tends to produce the conflict, and a mere spark at any time may start the confligration. The strain put upon nations by the expense of such establishments for war precipitates the war to escape the establishment.

Ambitious Presidents or party leaders will invoke a warlike policy to secure redication, and the institutions of the republic will be subjected to a strain that may profoundly alter their character.

Joss it not behoove all men of our race, to which seer country they belong, whether American or Canadian, to avert such a conflict? Should it come, which God forbid, I can see for it but one termination.

While slavery was the cause of the war of the rebellion, it was not mainly hostility to

see for it but one termination.

While slavery was the cause of the war of the rebellion, it was not mainly hostlity to slavery that animated the North in that constant the people were nerved to the last extremity of exertion by the feeling that they sould not permit this country to be divided into two hostile nations, between whom war would be ever recurring. So, whenever the same issue arises on dur north, it will result in making the English-speaking race on this continent one in country, one in flag, and one in destiny.

continent one in country, one in flag, and one in destiny.
But we should never permit any such problem as this to arise or leave any such legacy to our descendants. It would be wicked. It would be cruei!

The problem has not yet arisen which involves war, nor will it until cannals shall have become a nation formidable in numbers and resources.

To-day we have to deal with a people relatively flow in numbers, widely separated in tocation, and with vast prairies and spaces capable of surporting a population as large as our own at this time, but prairies and spaces to-day practically uninhabited and free from the burden of human sensibilities and passions.

Mew Anblications.

New Zublications.

Home Magazine

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan, has a circulation of . . .

350,000 each month.

We want a Million. We received Six Thousand, One Hundred and Ninety (6,190) new subscribers in one day's mail-Monday, February 27th, 1893.

Send FIFTY CENTS for One Year to the

Brodix Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

"Of the Parliament of man and the federation of the world."

"Of the Parliament of man And the federation of the world."

So to-day the Republican party of the United States proudly remits this great problem to its triumphant rival.

To-day, through the path marked out by the agricultural schedules of the McKinley bill, the United States commands the future of this continent. Will you, by its repeal, throw that command away?

To-day, with a complete revocation of the vicious polity of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, the future is secure. Gentlemen of the Democratic party, will you again throw that security to the winds?

In no partisan spirit have we dealt with it. With no partisan spirit do we leave it to you. Be true to your country and its destinies, and from none will come plaudits in mora unanimous acclaim than from the Republican party of the United States.

I have purposely refrained from saying anything as to the large influence upon this problem of the policy of the Canadian Government through its railways and of the proper course to be pursued by the United States toward them, and concerning which President Harrison has lately sent aspecial message to Congress. I am aware of the cheaper freights which these Tailways afford to the people along the border and of the large and intimate interests of American railways that are feeders to or connected with the Canadian lines, and I have not accepted your kind invitation for to-night to discuss here disputed mattera I can only express the abiding conviction that the patriotic people of the Stato of Michigan will never insist on merely local, and in that sense selfish, interests when they see that they conflict with the permanent and paramount interests of their country, their continent, and their race.

Fire was discovered in Isaac Ingleson's kindling wood factory on Jefferson street, Hoboken, at 3% o'clock yesterday morning. The place was burned out completely. The factory covered nearly an acre and contained ractory covered nearly an acre and contained valuable machinery. While playing on the flames Capt. William McGrath and Driver Simon Nodyne of Engine 3 were buried by the fall of the blazing side of one of the buildings. They clung fast to the hose and were drawn out by their comrades. Capt. McGrath was badly burned and Nodyne had three ribs crushed in. Mr. Ingleson puts his loss at \$40,000, covered by insurance.

> Busmess Motices. Stafford's Olive Tar. No case of an affliction of the

THROAT OR LUNGS exists which cannot be relieved by STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

In cases of INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, or CATABRH, the relief is immediate, when TAKEN, APPLIED or INHALED.

A National Projection Association against sore threats and asthma, with Adamson's Botanic Cough Halam as its standard remedy, would benefit the people. All druggists. Trial bottles, 10 cents. A Cough or Sore Thront should not be neg-lected. "Brown's Bronchial Trockes" are a simple remedy, and give immediate relief.

Digestible is Defined in Phillips' Digestible occa; is easy of digestion Rich chocolate flavor.

DIED.

BENJOHN-Louis Benjohn, aged 70 years, of 85 Pearl at., New York. His functal takes place from St. Mary's Hospital, Ho-His functal sakes place from St. Mary's Hospital, He-boken, N. J. March 1 at 3.P. M. CULLEN.—On Feb 28, 1893, Matthew Cullen, Jr., beloved son of Matthew and the late Mary Jane Cullen of Belfast, Ireland. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to at-

tend the funeral from his late residence, 21 Marion st, on Friday at 1:30 P. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

ECK FET.—At her residence, 56 Evergreen place, Past Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 25, Mary Pearca, wife of William H. Eckert.

Puneral services will be held at the house, Wednes-

of family. EDBEY.-Suddenly, on Feb. 27, Mary, beloved wife of Carnes Eddey.

Reistives and friends are invited to attend the fumeralservices on Friday evening, March 3, at 8
o'clock at her late residence, 684 East 155th at Interment at convenience of family.

ITZGERALD.-Mary, widow of the late Thomas Fitzgerald, aged 67 years, native of county Water-ford, parish of Agiish, Ireland. The relatives and friends of the family are respect-

residence, 1,026 Av. A. on Thursday, March 2, 1898, at 1:50 o'clock. FOUNTAIN. -Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 27, 1893, E. A. Fountain, in the 64th year of his age.
Belatives and friends of the family and members of
the Haymakers' Lodge, Enights of Honor, and the Washington Heights and Algonquin Gun Clube are invited to attend the funeral services from his late

fully requested to attend the funeral from her lat

residence, Nentgomery av., Kingsbridge, New York, on Wednesday, March 1, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

BALLAGHER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 28, William J., son of Denis and the late Margaret Gallagher. Funeral at 10 A. M. Thursday, March 2, from 10 Perry at, thence to St. Bernard's Church, West 14th at. LIVINGSTON .- On Feb. 27, 1803, in Bome, Italy,

Lewis II, son of the late Lewis II, and Julia Boggs Livingston of Bhinebeck, N. Y. SMITH. — Louise Gertrude, infant daughter of H. Chester and Ada it. Smith, Feb. 28, at Blythe bourne, Long Island. Funeral private.

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Sun rises.... 6 34 | Sun sets.... 5 52 | Moon sets.. 6 24 Sandy Hook. 6 20 | Gov. Island. 6 46 | Hell Gate. 8 35 Arrived-Texapar, Feb. 28.

Arrived-Texanar. Feb. 28.
U. S. S. Venuvius, from Fort Royal, N. C.
Se Scandia, Kopfi, Havre.
Se kaiser Wilhelm H., Stormer, Gibraitar.
Se Richard, Soudrick, La Ginayra.
Se Richard, Seodrick, La Ginayra.
Se Richard, Seodrick, La Ginayra.
Se Richard, Seodrick, La Ginayra.
Se Richard, Gardner, New Virtena.
Se Richard, Gardner, New Virtena.
Se Loon, Sevance, Gibara.
Se Loon, Sevance, Gibara.
Se Consinuit, Spancer, St. Lucia.
Se Geo. W. Clyde, Johnson, Cape Haytlen.
Se Chattabeochee, Daggett, Savanuah.
Se Roanoke, Hupbers Norfok.
Se Hi M. Whitney, Hailett, Buston.
Se Satura, Lewis, Boston.
Se Satura, Lewis, Boston. (For later arrivals see First Page.)

SE Zaandam, from New York, at Rotterdam, SE Lahn, from New York, passed Soldy at Pernandina, Se State of Texas, from New York, at Fernandina, FAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Sa Cherokes, from Charleston for New York, Sa Old Dominion, from Richmond for New York, Sa Pawnee, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, CUTGOING PERAMERIPA

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